

## □ 18 □ □□□□□□□□□□□□□

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1□□2021·□□□·□□□□□□□□□□□□  $f(x) = (x-2)e^x - \frac{a}{2}x^2 + ax + 2, a \in R.$

□1□□  $a=1$ □□□  $f(x)$  □□□□□□

□2□□  $x \geq 0$  □□□□  $f(x) \geq 0$  □□□□  $a$  □□□□.

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□1□□□□□□  $(-\infty, 0)$  □  $(1, +\infty)$  □□□□□□  $(0, 1)$

□2□  $2e-4$

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□1□□□□□□□□□□□□□□  $f'(x) > 0$  □  $f'(x) < 0$  □□□

□2□□□  $a \leq 1$  □□□□□□□□  $a > 1$  □□  $f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1, x_2 = \ln a$  □□□  $1 < a < e$  □□□□□□□□.

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□  $a=1$  □□  $f(x) = (x-2)e^x - \frac{x^2}{2} + x + 2$  □  $f(x) = (x-1)(e^x - 1)$  □

□  $f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow x < 0$  □  $x > 1$  □  $f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow 0 < x < 1$  □

$\therefore f(x)$  □□□□□□  $(-\infty, 0)$  □  $(1, +\infty)$  □□□□□□  $(0, 1)$  □

□2□

$f(x) = (x-1)(e^x - a)$

① □  $a \leq 1$  □□  $e^x - a \geq 0$  □

$\therefore x \in (0, 1)$  □□  $f'(x) < 0, f(x)$  □□□□  $\Rightarrow f(x) < f(0) = 0$  □□□□□□□□.

② □  $a > 1$  □□□□  $f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1, x_2 = \ln a$  □

□  $1 < a < e$  □□  $x_1 > x_2$  □□  $f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow 0 < x < \ln a$  □  $x > 1$  □  $f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow \ln a < x < 1$  □

$f(x)$   $(0, \ln a)$   $(\ln a, 1)$   $(1, +\infty)$

$f(0) = 0$   $\therefore f(1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow a \geq 2e^{-4}$

$a \geq 2e^{-4}$ .

2021· $f(x) = a \ln x + bx (a, b \in \mathbb{R})$   $x = \frac{1}{2}$   $y = f(x)$   $(1, f(1))$

$x - y + 1 = 0$

$a, b$

$\forall x \in [1, +\infty)$   $f(x) \leq (m-2)x - \frac{m}{x}$

$a=1, b=-2$

$m \geq \frac{1}{2}$

$m \geq \frac{1}{2}$

$f(x) = a \ln x + bx$

$f(x) = \frac{a}{x} + b$   $f(x) = a \ln x + bx (a, b \in \mathbb{R})$   $x = \frac{1}{2}$   $a, b$

$y = f(x)$   $(1, f(1))$   $x - y + 1 = 0$

$f(x) \leq (m-2)x - \frac{m}{x}$   $\ln x \leq m(x - \frac{1}{x})$   $x=1$   $x>1$   $m \geq \frac{x \ln x}{x^2 - 1}$

$h(x) = \frac{x \ln x}{x^2 - 1}$

$f(x) = a \ln x + bx$

$f(x) = \frac{a}{x} + b$

$f(x) = \frac{a}{x} + b$

$f(x) = a \ln x + bx (a, b \in \mathbb{R})$   $x = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)=2a+b=0$$

$$\text{又 } y=f(x) \text{ 过 } (1, f(1)) \text{ 且 } x-y+1=0$$

$$\therefore f(1)=a+b=-1$$

$$a=1, b=-2$$

2.

$$f(x) \leq (m-2)x - \frac{m}{x} \ln x \leq mx - \frac{m}{x}$$

$$\ln x \leq m\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$x=1 \text{ 时 } m \geq \frac{x \ln x}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{x \ln x}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{(\ln x + 1)(x^2 - 1) - 2x \cdot x \ln x}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{x^2 - x^2 \ln x - \ln x - 1}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$$

$$m(x) = x^2 - x^2 \ln x - \ln x - 1$$

$$m'(x) = 2x - 2x \ln x - x - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x^2 - 2x^2 \ln x - 1}{x}$$

$$n(x) = x^2 - 2x^2 \ln x - 1$$

$$n'(x) = 2x - 4x \ln x - 2x = -4x \ln x < 0$$

$$n(x) = x^2 - 2x^2 \ln x - 1 \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$n(x) < n(1) = 0$$

$$m(x) < 0$$





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$$\square\square a=0\square\square\square f(x)=\sin x+e^x\square\square f'(x)=\cos x+e^x\square$$

$$\square\square x\in\left(-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\square\square\square f'(x)>0\square\square\square f(x)\square\square x\in\left(-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square f\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)=\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)+e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}=-1+e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}<0\square\square f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)=\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)+e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}=1+e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}>0\square$$

$$\square\square f(x)\square\square x\in\left(-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\square\square\square\square\square\square\square.$$

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$$\square\square f(x)=\sin x+e^x+ax\square\square\square f'(x)=\cos x+e^x+a\square$$

$$\square\square h(x)=\cos x+e^x+a\square\square h'(x)=e^x-\sin x\square\square\square x\in[0,+\infty)\square\square e^x\geq 1$$

$$\square\square h'(x)>0\square\square h(x)\square\square\square\square\square h(x)\geq h(0)=2+a\square$$

$$\square\square 2+a\geq 0\square\square\square a\geq -2\square\square h(x)\geq h(0)=2+a\geq 0\square\square f'(x)\geq 0\square$$

$$\square\square f(x)\square\square[0,+\infty)\square\square\square\square\square\square\square f(x)\geq f(0)=1\square$$

$$\square\square a\geq -2\square\square\square x\in[0,+\infty)\square\square\square f(x)\geq 1\square$$

$$\square\square 2+a<0\square\square\square a<-2\square\square h(0)=2+a<0\square$$

$$\square\square h(\ln(2-a))=\cos(\ln(2-a))+e^{\ln(2-a)}+a=\cos(\ln(2-a))+2>0\square$$

$$\square\square \exists x_0\in(0,\ln(2-a))\square\square h(x_0)=0\square$$

$$\square\square x\in(0,x_0)\square\square h(x)<0\square\square f'(x)<0\square\square f(x)\square\square\square\square\square f(x)<f(0)=1\square\square f(x)\geq 1\square\square\square\square\square a<-2\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square\square a\square\square\square\square\square\square[-2,+\infty)$$

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5002021.0000.0000000000  $f(x) = \frac{ax^2 - x + 1}{e^x} (a \in \mathbb{R})$ .

$$1 \cdot a = -2 \cdot f(x)$$
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad a = 1.$$

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[illegible]
$$\square 2 \square \left( -\infty, \frac{e^2 + 1}{4} \right]$$

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$$\boxed{1} \quad a = -2 \quad \boxed{f(x) = \frac{-2x^2 - x + 1}{e^x}} \quad \boxed{f'(x) = \frac{(2x+1)(x-2)}{e^x}} \quad \boxed{}$$
$$\square f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \square x_2 = 2.$$
$$\therefore f(x) \begin{cases} \text{increasing} & \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ \text{decreasing} & \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 2\right) \\ \text{increasing} & (2, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

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$$F(x) = \frac{-ax^2 + (2a+1)x - 2}{e^x} = \frac{-(ax-1)(x-2)}{e^x}.$$

①  $a \leq 0$   $f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \square\square & 0 \leq x < 2 & \square\square & f(x) < 0 & f(x) \searrow & \square\square & x > 2 & \square\square & f(x) > 0 & f(x) \nearrow & \square \end{array}$$
$$\boxed{\phantom{0}} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \boxed{\phantom{0}} f'(0) = 1 \quad \boxed{\phantom{0}} x \geq 2 \quad \boxed{\phantom{0}} \boxed{\phantom{0}} f'(x) < 0 \quad \boxed{\phantom{0}} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \boxed{\phantom{0}}.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a = \frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(x-2)^2}{e^x} \leq 0 \quad f(x) \text{ 在 } [0, +\infty) \text{ 上 } \quad$$

$$\quad f(x) \leq f(0) = 1 \quad \text{成立}.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 0 < a < \frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 2 \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{a} \quad$$

$$\quad f(x) \text{ 在 } [0, 2) \text{ 上 } \quad \left(2, \frac{1}{a}\right) \text{ 上 } \quad \left(\frac{1}{a}, +\infty\right) \text{ 上 } \quad$$

$$\quad f(x) \leq f(0) = 1 \quad \text{成立}.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 0 < a < \frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 2 \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{a} \quad$$

$$\quad f(x) \text{ 在 } [0, 2) \text{ 上 } \quad \left(2, \frac{1}{a}\right) \text{ 上 } \quad \left(\frac{1}{a}, +\infty\right) \text{ 上 } \quad$$

$$\quad f\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a} + 1}{e^{\frac{1}{a}}} \leq 1 \Rightarrow e^{\frac{1}{a}} \geq 1 \quad \text{成立}.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad a > \frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{a} \quad x_2 = 2 \quad$$

$$\quad f(x) \text{ 在 } \left[0, \frac{1}{a}\right) \text{ 上 } \quad \left(\frac{1}{a}, 2\right) \text{ 上 } \quad (2, +\infty) \text{ 上 } \quad$$

$$\quad f(2) = \frac{4a-1}{e^2} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} < a \leq \frac{e^2+1}{4}.$$

$$\quad a \text{ 的取值范围 } \left(-\infty, \frac{e^2+1}{4}\right].$$

解法二

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x=0 \quad \text{成立}.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x > 0 \quad a \leq \frac{e^x + x - 1}{x^2} \quad g(x) = \frac{e^x + x - 1}{x^2} \quad$$



$$g'(x) = \frac{xe^x - 2e^x - x + 2}{x^3} = \frac{(e^x - 1)(x - 2)}{x^3}.$$

$$g'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2 \quad 0 < x < 2 \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad g(x) \searrow \quad x > 2 \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad g(x) \nearrow$$

$$\therefore g(x)_{\min} = g(2) = \frac{e^2 + 1}{4} \quad \therefore a \leq \frac{e^2 + 1}{4}.$$

6. 2021· 已知函数  $f(x) = ax + \frac{b}{x} + 2 - 2a$  在  $(1, f(1))$  处取得极值  $y = 2x + 1$ .

(1) 求  $a, b$  的值.

(2) 若  $f(x) \geq 2 \ln x, x \in [1, +\infty)$  恒成立, 求  $a$  的取值范围.

解:

(1)  $b = a - 2$

(2)  $x \in [1, +\infty)$

解:

(1) 由  $f(1) = 2$  得  $a = 2$

(2)  $g(x) = f(x) - 2 \ln x = \frac{(x-1)(ax+a-2)}{x^2}$  当  $a \leq 0$  或  $0 < a < 1$  或  $a \geq 1$  时,  $g(x)$  在  $x=1$  处取得极大值.

当  $a > 1$  时,

(1)

由  $f(x) = a - \frac{b}{x^2}$  得

由  $f(1) = a - b = 2$  得  $b = a - 2$

(2)

由  $f(x) = ax + \frac{a-2}{x} + 2 - 2a$  得

$g(x) = f(x) - 2 \ln x = ax + \frac{a-2}{x} + 2 - 2a - 2 \ln x, x \in [1, +\infty)$

$$g'(x) = \frac{ax^2 - 2x - (a-2)}{x^2} = \frac{(x-1)(ax+a-2)}{x^2}$$

1. 当  $a \leq 0$  时  $g'(x) \leq 0$  在  $x \in [1, +\infty)$  上恒成立.  $\therefore g(x) \leq g(1) = 0$  恒成立.

2. 当  $a > 0$  时  $g'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$  或  $x = \frac{2-a}{a}$

① 当  $0 < a < 1$  时  $\frac{2-a}{a} > 1$

当  $1 < x < \frac{2-a}{a}$  时  $g'(x) < 0$  当  $x > \frac{2-a}{a}$  时  $g'(x) > 0$

$g(x)$  在  $\left[1, \frac{2-a}{a}\right)$  上单调递减 在  $\left(\frac{2-a}{a}, +\infty\right)$  上单调递增

当  $x \in \left(1, \frac{2-a}{a}\right)$  时  $g(x) < g(1) = 0$  当  $x \in \left(\frac{2-a}{a}, +\infty\right)$  时  $g(x) > g\left(\frac{2-a}{a}\right)$

② 当  $a \geq 1$  时  $\frac{2-a}{a} \leq 1$  当  $x > 1$  时  $g'(x) > 0$   $g(x)$  在  $[1, +\infty)$  上单调递增  $g(x) \geq g(1) = 0$  当  $x \in [1, +\infty)$  时  $g(x) \geq 0$

综上所述  $a \in [1, +\infty)$

7. 2021. 已知函数  $f(x) = \ln x - ax + 1$   $a \in \mathbb{R}$ .

1. 当  $a = 1$  时 求  $f(x)$  的极值

2. 当  $x > 0$  时  $f(x) + \frac{e^{x-1}}{x} + a - 2 \geq 0$  恒成立 求  $a$  的取值范围.

解:

1. 当  $a = 1$  时

2. 当  $x > 0$  时  $f(x) + \frac{e^{x-1}}{x} + a - 2 \geq 0$  恒成立

解:

1. 当  $a = 1$  时 求  $f(x)$  的极值





$$= \frac{(x-2) \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 1 - e^x \right)}{x^3}$$

1.  $x > 0$   $f(x) < f(0) = 0$   $\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 1 - e^x < 0$   $\therefore x \in (0, 2)$   $h(x) > 0$   $x \in (0, 2)$   $h(x) < 0$

$h(x)$   $(0, 2)$   $(2, +\infty)$

$$\therefore h(x)_{\max} = h(2) = \frac{7 - e^2}{4}$$

$$\therefore a - \frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{7 - e^2}{4} \quad a \geq \frac{9 - e^2}{4}$$

$$a \in \left[ \frac{9 - e^2}{4}, +\infty \right)$$

解法

“ ”

$h(x)$

$$f(x) = x \ln x + 2x - 1$$

$$f(x) \quad (x_0, f(x_0)) \quad y \quad -2x_0$$

$$x > 1 \quad x \quad a(x-1) < f(x) \quad a$$

解法

$$1 \quad 1$$

$$2 \quad 4$$

解法

$$f(x) \quad (x_0, f(x_0)) \quad y \quad -2x_0$$

$$a < \frac{x \ln x + 2x - 1}{x - 1} \quad g(x) = \frac{x \ln x + 2x - 1}{x - 1} \quad a < g(x)_{\min}$$

$$1 \quad 1$$





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$$\square \quad x \geq 0 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) + \ln(x+1) \geq 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad e^x + 2ax + \ln(x+1) - 1 \geq 0 \quad (*) \square$$

$$\square \quad h(x) = e^x + 2ax + \ln(x+1) - 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad h'(x) = e^x + \frac{1}{x+1} + 2a,$$

$$\square \quad \varphi(x) = e^x + \frac{1}{x+1} + 2a \quad \square \square$$

$$\varphi'(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{(x+1)^2 e^x - 1}{(x+1)^2} \geq 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore \square \square \quad \varphi(x) \quad \square \square \quad [0] + \infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\varphi(0) = 2 + 2a$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \square \quad a \geq -1 \quad \square \square \square \quad \varphi(0) = 2 + 2a \geq 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore \square \square \quad h(x) \quad \square \square \quad [0] + \infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore \quad h(x) \geq h(0) = 0 \quad \square \therefore \square * \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \square \quad a < -1 \quad \square \square \square \quad \varphi(0) = 2 + 2a < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\varphi(-2a) = e^{-2a} + \frac{1}{1-2a} + 2a \geq 1 - 2a + \frac{1}{1-2a} + 2a = 1 + \frac{1}{1-2a} > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \exists x_0 \in (0] - 2a) \quad \square \square \square \quad \varphi(x_0) = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad 0 < x < x_0 \quad \square \square \quad \varphi(x) < \varphi(x_0) = 0 \quad \square \square \quad h(x) < 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore \square \square \quad h(x) \quad \square \square \quad (0] x_0) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore \quad h(x_0) < h(0) = 0 \quad \square \square \square * \square \square \square \square \square \square$$



□□□□□□  $a$  □□□□□□  $[-1] + \infty)$

11/2021.  $f(x) = e^x - ax$

1.  $y = f(x)$  a

2.  $x \geq 0$   $f(x) \geq 2 - \cos x$   $a$

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 $\square 1 \square (e, +\infty)$ 

□2□  $(-\infty, 1]$

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$$f(x) = e^x - ax \quad f'(x) = e^x - a$$

$$\boxed{a \leq 0} \quad \boxed{\phantom{x}} \quad f(x) \geq 0 \quad \boxed{\phantom{x}} \quad \boxed{\phantom{x}} \quad \boxed{\phantom{x}} \quad \boxed{\phantom{x}} \quad f(x)$$

$$\boxed{a > 0} \quad \boxed{f'(x) = 0} \quad \boxed{x = \ln a} \quad \boxed{x < \ln a} \quad \boxed{f'(x) < 0} \quad \boxed{f(x)} \quad \boxed{\phantom{0000}}$$

$$\square \quad x > \ln a \quad \square \square \quad f'(x) > 0 \quad \square \quad f'(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad f'(x) \quad \square \quad x = \ln a \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad f'(\ln a) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty, f(x) > 0, f(\ln a) < 0, e^{\ln a} = a, \ln a < 0$$
$$a > e \Rightarrow f'(0) = 1 > 0, \quad f''(a) = e^a - a^2 > e^e - e^2 > 0$$
$$f(x) \text{ is continuous on } [a, +\infty)$$

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$$\square\square\square\square \quad g(x) = f(x) + \cos x - 2 \quad \square\square \quad g(x) = e^x - 2x + \cos x - 2 \quad \square$$

$$g'(x) = e^x - \sin x - a, \quad g'(0) = 1 - a, \quad g(0) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a \leq 1 \quad g'(0) \geq 0 \quad h(x) = g'(x) = e^x - \sin x - a \quad h'(x) = e^x - \cos x \quad x \geq 0$$

$$h'(x) = e^x - \cos x \geq 1 - \cos x \geq 0 \quad h(x) \geq g'(0) = 1 - a \geq 0 \quad g'(x) \geq g'(0) = 1 - a \geq 0$$

$$g'(x) \geq 0 \quad x \geq 0 \quad g(x) \geq g(0) = 0 \quad f(x) \geq 2 - \cos x$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a > 1 \quad g'(0) < 0 \quad g'(\ln(a+2)) = e^{\ln(a+2)} - \sin(\ln(a+2)) - a = 2 - \sin(\ln(a+2)) > 0$$

$$\exists x_0 \in (0, \ln(a+2)) \quad g'(x_0) = 0 \quad g'(x) = e^x - \sin x - a \quad x \geq 0$$

$$0 < x < x_0 \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad g(x) \quad g(x) < g(0) = 0$$

$$a \in (-\infty, 1]$$

$$12 \text{ } 2021 \cdot \quad f(x) = e^x - k \sin x \quad k$$

$$1 \quad k = 1 \quad f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$2 \quad x \in (0, \pi) \quad f(x) > 1 \quad k$$

$$k \in (-\infty, 1]$$

$$1 \quad k \in (-\infty, 1]$$

$$2 \quad k \in (-\infty, 1]$$

$$k = 1 \quad (0, +\infty) \quad f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$1 \quad k = 1 \quad (0, +\infty) \quad f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$2 \quad f(x) > 1 \quad e^x - k \sin x - 1 > 0 \quad g(x) = e^x - k \sin x - 1 \quad k \leq 0 \quad 0 < k \leq 1 \quad k > 1 \quad g(x)$$

$$k \in (-\infty, 1]$$

$$1 \quad k \in (-\infty, 1]$$



$$f(x) \leq 1 \quad (-1, 0] \quad m.$$

$$m = -1$$

$$[-1, +\infty)$$

$$f(0) = 0 \quad m = -1 \quad f(x) \quad x = 0$$

$$m = -1 \quad f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - \sin x + m$$

$$f(0) = 0 \quad \frac{1}{0+1} - \sin 0 + m = 0$$

$$m = -1.$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - \sin x - 1 \quad (x > -1)$$

$$-1 < x < 0 \quad g(x) = f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - \sin x - 1$$

$$g(x) = -\frac{1}{(x+1)^2} - \cos x < 0$$

$$f(x) \quad (-1, 0)$$

$$f(x) > f(0) = 0$$

$$0 < x < \pi \quad \frac{1}{x+1} < 1 \quad -\sin x < 0$$

$$f(x) < 0.$$

$$m = -1 \quad x = 0 \quad f(x)$$

$$m = -1.$$

□2□

□□□□1□□  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - \sin x + m$ □

□  $-1 < x < 0$  □□  $f'(x)$  □  $(-1, 0)$  □□□□□□

∴  $f'(x) > f'(0) = 1 + m$ □

①  $m \geq -1$  □□  $f'(x) > f'(0) = 1 + m \geq 0$ □

$f(x)$  □  $(-1, 0]$  □□□□□□

□□  $f(x) \leq f(0) = 1$ □

②  $m < -1$  □□□□  $f'(x)$  □  $(-1, 0]$  □□□□□□

$f(0) < 0$  □  $f\left(-\frac{1}{m} - 1\right) = -\sin\left(-\frac{1}{m} - 1\right) > 0$ □

∴ □□  $x_0 \in (-1, 0)$  □  $f'(x_0) = 0$ □

□  $x \in (x_0, 0)$  □  $f'(x) < 0$  □  $f'(x)$  □□□

□  $x \in (x_0, 0)$  □□  $f(x) > f(0) = 1$  □□  $f(x) \leq 1$  □□.

□□□  $m \geq -1$  □□  $f(x) \leq 1$  □  $(-1, 0]$  □□□□.

□□□□  $m$  □□□□  $[-1, +\infty)$  .

14□□2021·□□·□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□  $f(x) = m + \ln x$  □  $x=1$  □□□□□□□□  $y = h(x)$  □□  $f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = 0$  .

□1□□□□  $g(x) = \frac{h(x)}{e^x}$  □□□□

□2□□  $x \geq 0$  □□□□□□  $e^x - ax^2 - h(x) \geq 0$  □□□□□□□□  $a$  □□□□□□.

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{a} = 1$$

证明

$$f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = 0 \quad \text{且} \quad m \leq f(x) \leq h(x) \quad \text{且} \quad g(x) \leq g'(x)$$

$$g(x) \quad \text{且} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 0$$

$$f(x) = e^x - ax^2 - x - 1 \quad \text{且} \quad f'(x) = e^x - 2ax - 1 \quad \text{且} \quad f''(x) = e^x - 2a$$

证明

$$f\left(\frac{1}{e^2}\right) = m + \ln \frac{1}{e^2} = m - 2 = 0 \quad \text{且} \quad m = 2$$

$$f(x) = 2 + \ln x \quad \text{且} \quad f(1) = 2 + \ln 1 = 2 \quad \text{且} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{且} \quad f'(1) = 1$$

$$y = x + 1 \quad \text{且} \quad h(x) = x + 1$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x+1}{e^x} \quad \text{且} \quad g'(x) = \frac{-x}{e^x} \quad \text{且} \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad \text{且} \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad \text{且} \quad g(x) \text{ 单调递减}$$

$$x \in (-\infty, 0) \quad \text{且} \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad \text{且} \quad g(x) \text{ 单调递增}$$

$$g(x) \quad \text{且} \quad x = 0 \quad \text{且} \quad g(0) = 1$$

$$f(x) = e^x - ax^2 - x - 1 \quad \text{且} \quad f'(x) = e^x - 2ax - 1 \quad \text{且} \quad x \geq 0 \quad \text{且} \quad e^x - 1 \geq 0$$

$$1. \quad a \leq 0 \quad \text{且} \quad f'(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{且} \quad f'(x) \text{ 在 } [0, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$f(x) \geq f(0) = 0 \quad \text{且} \quad a \leq 0 \quad \text{且} \quad \text{证明}$$

$$2. \quad a > 0 \quad \text{且} \quad u(x) = f'(x) \quad \text{且} \quad u'(x) = e^x - 2a$$

$$① \quad 0 < a \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{且} \quad 2a \leq 1 \quad \text{且} \quad u(x) \geq 0$$

$$f'(x) \text{ 在 } [0, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增} \quad \text{且} \quad f'(x) \geq f'(0) = 0$$



$$\begin{cases} f(0)=0 \\ f'(x)>0 \\ f'(x)<0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x>0 \\ x<0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(x) \begin{cases} (0, +\infty) \\ (-\infty, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$2 \quad x \geq 0 \quad f(x) \geq \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x=0 \quad a \in R$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x > 0 \quad a \geq \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 1 - e^x}{x^2}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + 1 - e^x}{x^2} \quad h'(x) = \frac{(2-x)(e^x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x - 1)}{x^3}$$

$$m(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x - 1 \quad m'(x) = e^x - x - 1 \quad m''(x) = e^x - 1$$

$$x \geq 0 \quad m'(x) \geq 0 \quad m'(x) \begin{cases} (0, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore m(x) > m(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore m(x) \geq 0 \quad m(x) \begin{cases} (0, +\infty) \end{cases} \quad m(x) > m(0) = 0$$

$$h(x) = 0 \quad x = 2$$

$$0 < x < 2 \quad h(x) > 0 \quad h(x) \begin{cases} (0, 2) \end{cases}$$

$$x > 2 \quad h(x) < 0 \quad h(x) \begin{cases} (2, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore h(x)_{\min} = h(2) = \frac{7-e}{4} \quad a \geq \frac{7-e}{4}$$

$$a \in \left[ \frac{7-e}{4}, +\infty \right)$$

$$16 \times 2021 \cdot f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - (a+1) \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \quad (a \in R, a \neq 0)$$

$$1 \quad a = 2 \quad y = f(x) \quad (1, f(1))$$



2. 证明：当  $x \in [1, +\infty)$  时， $f(x) \geq 0$  恒成立。

1. 已知函数  $f(x) = 2x + y - 2 = 0$ ，求  $f(x)$  的取值范围。

证明：

1. 当  $a = 2$  时， $f(x) = x - \frac{3}{x}$ ， $f(1) = -2$ ， $f(1) = 0$ ，证明：当  $x \in [1, +\infty)$  时， $f(x) \geq 0$ 。

2. 证明：当  $x \in [1, +\infty)$  时， $f(x)_{\min} \geq 0$ 。当  $a \leq 0$  时， $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - (a+1)}{x}$ ， $f(1) = -a$ ， $f(1) = 0$ ，证明：当  $x \in [1, +\infty)$  时， $f(x) \geq 0$ 。

证明：

1. 当  $a = 2$  时， $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3\ln x - \frac{1}{2}$ ， $f(1) = 0$ ，证明：当  $x \in (0, +\infty)$  时， $f(x) \geq 0$ 。

2. 当  $a = 2$  时， $f(x) = x - \frac{3}{x}$ ， $f(1) = -2$ ， $f(1) = 0$ ，证明：当  $x \in [1, +\infty)$  时， $f(x) \geq 0$ 。

3. 已知函数  $y = f(x)$ ， $f(1) = 0$ ， $f(x) = 2x + y - 2 = 0$ ，求  $f(x)$  的取值范围。

2. 证明：当  $x \in [1, +\infty)$  时， $f(x) \geq 0$ 。当  $a \leq 0$  时， $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - (a+1)}{x}$ ， $f(1) = -a$ ， $f(1) = 0$ ，证明：当  $x \in [1, +\infty)$  时， $f(x) \geq 0$ 。

3. 证明：当  $x \in [1, +\infty)$  时， $f(x) \geq 0$ 。当  $a \leq 0$  时， $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - (a+1)}{x}$ ， $f(1) = -a$ ， $f(1) = 0$ ，证明：当  $x \in [1, +\infty)$  时， $f(x) \geq 0$ 。

4. 证明：当  $a+1 \leq 1$  时， $f(x) \geq 0$ 。当  $a \leq 0$  时， $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - (a+1)}{x}$ ， $f(1) = -a$ ， $f(1) = 0$ ，证明：当  $x \in [1, +\infty)$  时， $f(x) \geq 0$ 。

证明：

1. 当  $a+1 > 1$  时， $a > 0$ ， $\sqrt{a+1} > 1$ ，证明：当  $x \in [1, +\infty)$  时， $f(x) \geq 0$ 。

2. 当  $a+1 \leq 1$  时， $a \leq 0$ ， $\sqrt{a+1} \leq 1$ ，证明：当  $x \in [1, +\infty)$  时， $f(x) \geq 0$ 。

3. 证明：当  $x \in (1, \sqrt{a+1})$  时， $f(x) < f(1) = 0$ 。当  $x \in [\sqrt{a+1}, +\infty)$  时， $f(x) \geq 0$ 。当  $a > 0$  时，证明：当  $x \in [1, +\infty)$  时， $f(x) \geq 0$ 。

4. 证明：当  $x \in (-\infty, 0]$  时， $f(x) \geq 0$ 。

17. 2021. 已知函数  $f(x) = x \ln x - \frac{a}{2}x^2 - x + a$ ， $f(1) = 0$ ， $f(x) \geq 0$ ，证明：当  $x \in [1, +\infty)$  时， $f(x) \geq 0$ 。

$1 \leq a \leq$

$$x > 2 \quad k(x-2) + 2 - 2x - x^2 < f(x) \quad k$$

□□□□□1□  $a=2$ □□2□4

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$$y^{\left(\frac{a}{2}-1\right)} = -a(x-1)^{2-\left(\frac{a}{2}-1\right)} = -a(0-1)^{\dots} a \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} k(x) = \frac{x \ln x + x}{x - 2} = \frac{2 \ln 2 + 2}{2 - 2} = \frac{2 \ln 2 + 2}{0} = \infty$$



$$a=0 \quad f(x) = \frac{-x}{x+1} \quad -1 < x < 0, f(x) > 0 \quad x > 0, f(x) < 0$$

$$f(x) \quad (-1, 0) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$a \neq 0 \quad f(x) = 0 \quad x_1 = 0, x_2 = \frac{1-2a}{2a}.$$

$$a < 0 \quad x_2 = \frac{1-2a}{2a} = \frac{1}{2a} - 1 < -1 \quad -1 < x < 0, f(x) < 0 \quad x > 0, f(x) < 0$$

$$f(x) \quad (-1, 0) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$a > 0 \quad x_2 = \frac{1-2a}{2a} = \frac{1}{2a} - 1$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \quad x > -1, f(x) \geq 0 \quad f(x) \quad (-1, +\infty)$$

$$a > \frac{1}{2} \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{2a} - 1 \in (-1, 0)$$

$$-1 < x < \frac{1}{2a} - 1, f(x) > 0 \quad \frac{1}{2a} - 1 < x < 0, f(x) < 0 \quad x > 0, f(x) > 0$$

$$f(x) \quad (-1, \frac{1}{2a} - 1) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad (\frac{1}{2a} - 1, 0)$$

$$0 < a < \frac{1}{2} \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{2a} - 1 \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$-1 < x < 0, f(x) > 0 \quad 0 < x < \frac{1}{2a} - 1, f(x) < 0 \quad x > \frac{1}{2a} - 1, f(x) > 0$$

$$f(x) \quad (-1, 0) \quad (\frac{1}{2a} - 1, +\infty) \quad (0, \frac{1}{2a} - 1)$$

$$a \leq 0 \quad f(x) \quad (-1, 0) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) \quad (-1, +\infty)$$

$$a > \frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) \quad (-1, \frac{1}{2a} - 1) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad (\frac{1}{2a} - 1, 0)$$

$$0 < a < \frac{1}{2} \quad f(x) \quad (-1, 0) \quad (\frac{1}{2a} - 1, +\infty) \quad (0, \frac{1}{2a} - 1)$$

$$2 \quad x \in [0, +\infty) \quad f(x) \geq 0 \quad f(0) = 0.$$

□  $a \leq 0$  □  $f(x)$  □  $[0, +\infty)$  □ □ □ □ □ □ □  $x \in (0, +\infty)$  □  $f(x) < f(0) = 0$  □ □ □ □ □ □ □.

□  $0 < a < \frac{1}{2}$  □  $f(x)$  □ □ □ □  $(0, \frac{1}{2a} - 1)$  □ □ □ □ □  $(\frac{1}{2a} - 1, +\infty)$  .

□ □ □  $x \in (0, \frac{1}{2a} - 1)$  □  $f(x) < f(0) = 0$  □ □ □ □ □ □ □.

□  $a = \frac{1}{2}$  □  $f(x)$  □ □ □ □ □  $(-1, +\infty)$  □ □ □  $f(x)$  □  $[0, +\infty)$  □ □ □ □ □  $f(x) \geq f(0) = 0$  □ □ □ □

□  $a > \frac{1}{2}$  □  $f(x)$  □ □ □ □ □  $(-1, \frac{1}{2a} - 1)$  □  $(0, +\infty)$  □ □ □  $f(x)$  □  $[0, +\infty)$  □ □ □ □ □  $f(x) \geq f(0) = 0$  □ □ □ □

□ □ □  $a \geq \frac{1}{2}$  □ □ □  $a$  □ □ □ □ □  $\frac{1}{2}$  .

19□□2021·□□·□□□□□□□□□□□□  $f(x) = x - a \ln(x+1)$  □

□1□□  $a \geq 3$  □ □ □  $f(x)$  □ □ □ □ □ □

□2□□  $a \geq 1$  □ □ □ □  $x$  □ □ □ □  $kx^2 \geq f(x)$  □  $[0, +\infty)$  □ □ □ □ □ □ □  $k$  □ □ □ □ □ □

□ □ □ □ □ 1 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ 1 □ 2 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ 2 □ □  $\infty$  □ □ □ 2 □  $k \geq \frac{1}{2}$  □

□ □ □ □

□1□ □ □ □ □ □ □  $f(x)$  □ □ □ □ □ □

□2□ □ □  $kx^2 \geq f(x)$  □  $kx^2 - x + \ln(x+1) \geq 0$  □ □ □ □ □  $g(x) = kx^2 - x + \ln(x+1), x \geq 0$  □ □ □ □  $k$  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □  $g(x)_{\min} \geq 0$

□ □  $k$  □ □ □ □ □ .

□ □ □ □

□1□  $f(x)$  □ □ □ □ □  $(-1, +\infty)$

□  $a \geq 3$  □ □  $f(x) = x - 3 \ln(x+1)$  □

$f(x) = 1 - \frac{3}{x+1} = \frac{x-2}{x+1}$  □

□  $x \in (-1, 2)$  □ □  $f(x) < 0, f(x)$  □ □ □ □ □

$$x \in (2, +\infty), f'(x) > 0, f(x)$$

$$f(x) \text{ 在 } [1, 2] \text{ 上单调递增, 在 } [2, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递减}$$

$$f(x) = x - \ln(x+1)$$

$$kx^2 \geq f(x) \quad kx^2 - x + \ln(x+1) \geq 0$$

$$g(x) = kx^2 - x + \ln(x+1), x \geq 0 \quad g'(x) \geq 0 \quad [0, +\infty)$$

$$g(0) = 0$$

$$g'(x) = 2kx - 1 + \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{2kx^2 + (2k-1)x}{x+1} = \frac{x[2kx + (2k-1)]}{x+1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad k \leq 0 \quad g'(x) \leq 0 \quad g(x) \text{ 在 } [0, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递减}$$

$$g(x) < g(0) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 0 < k < \frac{1}{2} \quad g'(x) = 0 \quad x = -1 + \frac{1}{2k} > 0$$

$$x \in \left(0, -1 + \frac{1}{2k}\right) \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad x \in \left(-1 + \frac{1}{2k}, +\infty\right) \quad g'(x) > 0$$

$$g(x) \text{ 在 } \left(0, -1 + \frac{1}{2k}\right) \text{ 上单调递减}$$

$$x \in \left(0, -1 + \frac{1}{2k}\right) \quad g(x) < g(0) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad k \geq \frac{1}{2} \quad g'(x) \geq 0 \quad g(x) \text{ 在 } [0, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增} \quad g(x) \geq g(0) = 0$$

$$k \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

2020-2021·· $f(x) = e^x - \sin x, x \in [0, +\infty)$   $e$  .

1  $f(x) \geq 1$

2  $f(x) + 2\cos x - 2 \geq bx$   $b$  .

$b \leq 1$  .

1  $f(x) = e^x - \sin x, x \in [0, +\infty)$   $f(x) \geq f(0) = 1$

2  $e^x + \cos x - 2 - bx \geq 0$   $h(x) = e^x + \cos x - 2 - bx, h(0) = 0, h'(x) = e^x - \sin x - b$

$h(0) = 1 - b$   $b \leq 1, b > 1$  .

1  $f(x) = e^x - \sin x, f'(x) = e^x - \cos x$  .

$x \in (0, +\infty), e^x > 1, \cos x \leq 1$  .

$x \in (0, +\infty), e^x - \cos x > 0, f'(x) > 0$  .

$f(x) = e^x - \sin x, (0, +\infty), f(x) \geq f(0) = 1$  .

$\forall x \in [0, +\infty), f(x) \geq 1$

2  $f(x) + 2\cos x - 2 \geq bx$

$\therefore e^x + \cos x - 2 - bx \geq 0$  .

$h(x) = e^x + \cos x - 2 - bx, h(0) = 0, h'(x) = e^x - \sin x - b, h(0) = 1 - b$  .

①  $b \leq 1, x \geq 0$

1  $h(x) \geq 0$

$\therefore h(x) \begin{cases} [0, +\infty) \end{cases}$

$\therefore h(x) \geq h(0) = 2 - 2 = 0$

$\therefore b \leq 1$

②  $b > 1$

$h(x) = e^x - \sin x - b \begin{cases} [0, +\infty) \end{cases}$

$h(0) = 1 - b < 0 \therefore \exists x_0 \in (0, +\infty) \quad h(x_0) = 0$

$\therefore x \in (0, x_0) \quad h(x) < 0$

$\therefore h(x_0) < h(0) = 0$

$b \leq 1$

21 2021  $f(x) = \ln(x+1) - kx - 1 \quad x \geq 0$

1  $f(x)$

2  $f(x) + \frac{e^x}{x+1} \geq 0 \quad x \geq 0$

1  $k \leq 1$

1  $f(x) = \frac{1-k-kx}{x+1}$

2  $h(x) = g'(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - k + \frac{xe^x}{(x+1)^2} \quad h(x) = -\frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{(x^2+1)e^x}{(x+1)^3} = \frac{(x^2+1)e^x - (x+1)}{(x+1)^3} \quad e^x \geq x+1$



$$h(x) = \frac{(x^2+1)e^x - (x+1)}{(x+1)^3} \geq 0 \quad \square \square \quad g'(x) \geq 1-k \quad \square \square \quad k \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square.$$

$\square \square \square \square$

$$\square 1 \square \quad f(x) = \ln(x+1) - kx - 1 \quad \square \quad x \geq 0 \quad \square \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - k = \frac{1-k-kx}{x+1} \quad \square$$

$$\textcircled{1} \square \quad k \leq 0 \quad \square \square \quad f'(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\textcircled{2} \square \quad 0 < k < 1 \quad \square \square \quad f'(x) = 0 \quad \square \square \quad x = \frac{1}{k} - 1 > 0 \quad \square$$

$x$	$\left(0, \frac{1}{k} - 1\right)$	$\frac{1}{k} - 1$	$\left(\frac{1}{k} - 1, +\infty\right)$
$f'(x)$	+	0	-
$f(x)$	$\nearrow$	$\square \square \square \quad f\left(\frac{1}{k} - 1\right)$	$\searrow$

$$\textcircled{3} \square \quad k \geq 1 \quad \square \square \quad f'(x) \leq 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \quad k \leq 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad 0 < k < 1 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad \left(0, \frac{1}{k} - 1\right) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \left(\frac{1}{k} - 1, +\infty\right) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad k \geq 1 \quad \square$$

$$f(x) \quad \square \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \quad g(x) = f(x) + \frac{e^x}{x+1} \quad \square \square \quad g(x) = \ln(x+1) - kx + \frac{e^x}{x+1} - 1 \quad \square \quad x \geq 0$$

$$\square \square \quad g'(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - k + \frac{xe^x}{(x+1)^2} \quad \square \square \quad h(x) = g'(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - k + \frac{xe^x}{(x+1)^2} \quad \square$$

$$h(x) = -\frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{(x^2+1)e^x}{(x+1)^3} = \frac{(x^2+1)e^x - (x+1)}{(x+1)^3} \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad e^x \geq x+1 \quad \square \square \square \quad x \geq 0 \quad \square$$

$$\varphi(x) = e^x - x - 1 \quad x \geq 0 \quad \varphi'(x) = e^x \geq 0$$

$$\varphi(x) \in [0, +\infty) \quad \varphi(x) \geq \varphi(0) = 0$$

$$x \geq 0 \quad e^x \geq x + 1$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{(x^2 + 1)e^x - (x + 1)}{(x + 1)^3} \geq \frac{(x + 1)(x^2 + 1) - (x + 1)}{(x + 1)^3} = \frac{x^2}{(x + 1)^2} \geq 0$$

$$g'(x) \in [0, +\infty) \quad g'(x) \geq g'(0) = 1 - k$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 1 - k \geq 0 \quad k \leq 1 \quad g'(x) \geq g'(0) = 1 - k \geq 0 \quad g'(x) \in [0, +\infty)$$

$$g'(x) \geq g'(0) = 0 \quad \forall x > 0 \quad k \leq 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 1 - k < 0 \quad k > 1 \quad g'(0) = 1 - k < 0$$

$$g'(4k) = \frac{1}{4k+1} - k + \frac{4ke^{4k}}{(4k^2+1)^2} > \frac{4ke^{4k}}{(4k^2+1)^2} - k = k \cdot \left[ \frac{e^{4k}}{\left(2k+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} - 1 \right] = k \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{e^{2k}}{2k+\frac{1}{2}} \right)^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$k > 1 \quad e^x \geq x + 1 \quad e^{2k} \geq 2k + 1 > 2k + \frac{1}{2} \quad \left( \frac{e^{2k}}{2k+\frac{1}{2}} \right)^2 > 1$$

$$g'(4k) > 0$$

$$g'(x) \in [0, +\infty) \quad x_0 \in (0, 4k) \quad g'(x) = 0$$

$$x \in (0, x_0) \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad g'(x) \in (0, x_0)$$

$$g'(x_0) < g'(0) = 0 \quad x_0 \in (0, 4k)$$

$$k > 1$$

$$k \leq 1$$



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